



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A TABLE OF ATOMIC WEIGHTS

OF SEVENTY-FOUR ELEMENTS.

Compiled in April, 1899, from the most Recent Data.

BY THEODORE WILLIAM RICHARDS.

Name.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.	Name.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.
Aluminium . .	Al	27.1	Molybdenum .	Mo	96.0
Antimony . . .	Sb	120.0	Neodymium . .	Nd	143.6
Argon	A	39.9 ?	Nickel	Ni	58.70
Arsenic	As	75.0	Niobium	Nb = Cb	94.
Barium	Ba	137.43	Nitrogen	N	14.045
Beryllium . . .	Be = Gl	9.1	Osmium	Os	190.8
Bismuth	Bi	208.	Oxygen (standard)	O	16.000
Boron	B	10.95	Palladium . . .	Pd	106.5
Bromine	Br	79.955	Phosphorus . .	P	31.0
Cadmium	Cd	112.3	Platinum	Pt	195.2
Cæsium	Cs	132.9	Potassium . . .	K	39.140
Calcium	Ca	40.1	Praseodymium .	Pr	140.5
Carbon	C	12.001	Rhodium	Rh	103.0
Cerium	Ce	140.	Rubidium	Rb	85.44
Chlorine	Cl	35.455	Ruthenium . . .	Ru	101.7
Chromium	Cr	52.14	Samarium ? . . .	Sm	150.
Cobalt	Co	59.00	Scandium	Sc	44.
Columbium . . .	Cb = Nb	94.	Selenium	Se	79.2
Copper	Cu	63.60	Silicon	Si	28.4
"Didymium" . .	Nd + Pr	142±	Silver	Ag	107.930
Erbium	Er	166.	Sodium	Na	23.050
Fluorine	F	19.05	Strontium	Sr	87.68
Gadolinium ? . .	Gd	156. ?	Sulphur	S	32.065
Gallium	Ga	70.0	Tantalum	Ta	183.
Germanium	Ge	72.5	Tellurium	Te	127.5 ?
Glucinum	Gl = Be	9.1	Terbium ?	Tb	160.
Gold	Au	197.3	Thallium	Tl	204.15
Helium	He	4.0 ?	Thorium	Th	233.
Hydrogen	H	1.0075	Thulium ?	Tu	170. ?
Indium	In	114.	Tin	Sn	119.0
Iodine	I	126.85	Titanium	Ti	48.17
Iridium	Ir	193.0	Tungsten	W	184.4
Iron	Fe	56.0	Uranium	U	240.
Lanthanum . . .	La	138.5	Vanadium	V	51.4
Lead	Pb	206.92	Ytterbium . . .	Yb	173.
Lithium	Li	7.03	Yttrium	Yt	89.0
Magnesium . . .	Mg	24.36	Zinc	Zn	65.40
Manganese . . .	Mn	55.02	Zirconium . . .	Zr	90.5
Mercury	Hg	200.0			

(OVER)

NOTE.

SINCE the appearance of this table last year, the Committee of the German Chemical Society, Messrs. Landolt, Ostwald, and Seubert, have made their interesting report upon the subject, and have invited the chemists of the world to join them in deciding upon one standard to be used everywhere. The fulfilment of this very desirable end must necessarily be a matter of many months; hence the present table is republished this year in accordance with the original plan. It is to be distinctly understood that the republication is not in any way an attempt to compete with or to forestall the International Committee; it is merely an expression of opinion, which may be of temporary service. The fact that none of the other recent tables follow the accepted scientific usage concerning significant figures seems to afford an additional reason for reprinting this one.

The investigations of the past year have pointed to a change in four values given in the table of 1898. Calcium is made 40.1 instead of 40; for recent experiments (as yet unpublished) in this Laboratory indicate that last year's estimate was too low. Neo- and praseodymium were oddly transposed by their discoverer, and the more accurate values of Jones * and others are substituted. Lastly, Lenher's † careful investigation upon selenium seems to show that this element has a higher atomic weight than was formerly supposed to belong to it. For the present a compromise number, 79.2, is recorded above.

* Am. Chem. Journ., XX. 345 (1898).

† Journ. Am. Chem. Soc., XX. 555 (1898). Compare Clarke, *Ibid.*, XXI. 200 (1899).